EUROPE.

A considerable number of Belgian workmen are emigrating into France on account of the late strikes. it is reported that the Duke of Montpensier recently visited Madrid incognito and had a long interview with General Prim.

On it becoming known in Madrid that General Prim had decided to join the republican cause the

workmen got up a demonstration in his favor.

The publication of certain facts and letters by the staff of the Austrian army took Count Bismarck by surprise. The King sent for him in a violent pasion and scoided his proceeding during two long hours, during which Bismarck tendered his resig-

hours, during which is market tendered his resig-nation, but his Majesun Meuse of May 1 states that, after the vote of the Senate abolishing imprison-ment for debt, M. Bara, the Minister of Justice, exessed his formal intention to place his resignation

a the hands of the King.
Elections have been ordered for a Catholic Conerence in Hungary on the question of the autonomy of the Church in Hungary. The Conference will neet at the end of June.

Austria has taken a step towards the adoption of French system of international comage. The ernment is about to lay before the Reichsrath a ill to legalize the coming of ten and twenty franc seces. The same course, it is believed, will be taken with regard to Hungary. The French monetary sysem is rapidly spreading all over Europe. On Sunday, the 2d inst., at noon, a house in Dean

eet, Cork, was plundered by three burglars, who, having opened the hall door with a latch key, en tored with revolvers in their hands. They threatened the female servant and having searched the house

The emigration of miners from Cornwall threatens to affect the jutare working of the mines in the ounty. The emigrants have consisted of miners in mployment, but who have been much dissatisfied th their rate of wages. Another inducement for them to emigrate is the reported prosperity of minng in Australia and America.

Some friends of the ex-Queen of Spain in Paris

are just now very mysterious about "events which will soon come off in Spain." They do not say prene discontent of the army.

A letter from Paris says that it has been decided by the government of the Emperor Napoleon that the Minister of the Interior shall publish a circular to the authorities concerning the general elections, wards opposition candidates.

Marshal had has sent orders to the Governor of Algeria to cause the troops to go through a series of manouvres, suggested by the new arms, in rder that any of the regiments might be able to act

ath the army at home.
At the Cork Police Office, on Saturday, May 1, one of the conservative magistrates of the city refused to allow the Mayor, as chairman, to take the charge with his dignity, and a struggle ensued for the poswas torn in pieces. His worship's conduct at the demnatory terms by all classes and degrees of pub

copinion in Ireland. The France of May 1 denies a rumor to which curney has been given in sevaral continental journals, that Russia had sent a despatch to Constantinople protesting against the measures recently taken by the Sublime Porte relative to the laws of naturalizaof Russia would be a flagrant contradiction e reiterated declarations of the Cabinet of Petersburg, which has never ceased since the Con-terence to act in harmony with the other Powers on the Eastern question.

ENGLAND.

The Alabama Excitement-John Bull on the

Rampage. LONDON, May 3, 1860. of the Alabama question presented by Senator Sumper's speech increases every day, and the London ournals seem the more disposed to lash themselves into a fury the more convinced they become of their mability to weaken by fair argument the unanswerable case made out on behalf of the American gov-ernment and endorsed by the all but unanimous vote of the United States Senate. Some of them reiterate again and again the declaration that the gates are shut and barred against any further conideration of the claims of America since the rejection of the Johnson-Stanley treaty, and avow that no ministry could exist an hour that would preser one inch further concession on England's part to actual war. Others, again, adopt the whistling policy found so comforting to the boy who was compelled to cross a graveyard after dark, and keep harping on the hopeful string that Senator Summer's speech does not at all represent the views saministration: that Motley's instruction will be of a totally different character to those shadowed forth in that exposition of the popular view of the question, and that diplomatic demands will be found to be quite a different affair from politteal declamation. It is easy to conceive that the organs of the fossilized tory party have all to gain and nothing to lose by exciting popular prejudice against the American side of this momentous troversy, since, in addition to the necessity of de fending their position as sympathizers with the Southern rebellion, they desire to embarrass the present administration and to make any yielding on their part as objectionable as possible in the eyes of Englishmen. But it is not so easy to understand why the ministerial organs deem it politic at this time to take so decided a stand against the just demands of the American government. since it is inevitable that the question must be met by the present Cabinet fairly and squarely, and the column to the sensation of the day. From the for-

another, definitely settled. It is significant of the weakness of England's posttion that she makes it a principal cause of complaint against the Americans that they do not include France in their bill of indictment against Great Britain. Well, suppose they do not does that in any degree sattigate the wrong done by England; "France recognized Southern belligerency as well as we did," is the whining cry of the whole London press: "willy do you complain of us and say nothing about her?" They even repeat the statement that France desired to recognize the independence of the somilera confederacy, and to that end solicited in valid the co-operation of the initial povernaged to the confederacy and to that end solicited in valid the co-operation of the initial povernaged to the confederacy and the content of the would early show that France desired to the content is would early show that France desired to the content is more honorable and less dangerous than one who wears he mass of friendship to conceal his true features. The attempt to drag france due to content the content of the content is more honorable and less dangerous than one who wears he mass of friendship to conceal his true features. The attempt to drag france due to the content of about her?" They even repeat the statement that France desired to recognize the independence of the

the fruitton of their hopes. Mr. Summer is therefore right in his assertion that the concession of ocean beingerency "let loose the Alabana." It assured her a successful carreer on the ocean and a safe refuge, which she found again and again in English ports. Equally infortunate at its a yet more "conspicuous perversion of date" in his charge that England consciously aided "the wicked cause" of salver's against chulmanton her virtual champion-ship of the Southern confederacy. The war, says the Trute's was not originally indertaken for the aboution of slavery. Neither already in our the nation generally had any such object in view, for Cougross passed a resolution expressly declaring that the war was waged for the preservation of the Union and the constitution, and Mr. Lincoln, as into as August, 182, wrote, "If I could save the Union without free ing any slave I would not." Hence, by espousing the cause of the South against the North, England did not take the side of slavery, for the war was not at test an aboution war, and nothing can "be more unreasonable than to denounce Great Britain lone thaving lastened upon it that character whome." This is an very well so far as it goes; but the condon Trutes, with its indinstrent information the savery and the respect of the slaver and mater the auspices of a strong slaver, of the slaver rade mater the auspices of a strong slaver confederacy. If the war on the part obbition of slavery, it was at least waged to keep and the respenting of the slave rade mater the savery and the respenting of the slave rade mater the savery of the slavery. Hence again Ar. Summer's assertion was strictly correct and in might cannot a strong house and the respect of a strong slave confederacy. If the war on the part of the confederacy was waged for the proposition of slavery, it was at least waged to keep confederacy was waged to the spread and minist defended from the surface of the Atlanta of the part of the confederacy was waged to the spread of the slave confederacy. The spread of the s

The London newspapers still keep up an incessant fire of criticism on Senator Sumner's Alabama claims speech. For three consecutive days the London Times assailed the Senator's position, and each day growing warmer in its work. On the 3d instant it had a leader on the subject, from which the following

was decreased the Senator's position. And each day growing warmer in its work. On the 3d instant it had a leader on the subject, from which the following extracts are made:—

If the speece of Mr. Sumner against the Alabama claims treaty purported to be a mere expression of personal original have reported it without comment. When indictanents of this kind are drawn by a many a state of the kind and comment. When indictanents of this kind are drawn by a many a state of the kind and comment. When indictanents of this kind are drawn by a dignited science. Mr. Sumner, however, fills no order or state the command of a lieutenant general. The present strength of the army in Spain is 80,000 men, disposed as a follows:—Forty regiments, two battallons of professional advocacy. To say that Mr. Sumner's speech fails short of the impartuality to be expected of a judge or a stateman is to do it more than justice, for it too often transgresses the rules of professional advocacy. A sail represent strength of the army in Spain is 80,000 men, disposed as follows:—Forty regiments, two battallons of numbers are permanently standard the strength of the army in Spain is 80,000 men, disposed as follows:—Forty regiments, two battallons of professional advocacy. A sail represent strength of the army in Spain is 80,000 men, disposed as follows:—Forty regiments, two battallons of professional advocacy. A sail represent strength of the army in Spain is 80,000 men, disposed as follows:—Forty regiments, two battallons of professional advocacy. A sail represent strength of the army in Spain is 80,000 men, disposed as follows:—Forty regiments in the research of a professional advocacy. A sail represent strength of the army in Spain is 80,000 men, disposed as follows:—Forty regiments. The present strength of the army in Spain is 80,000 men, disposed as follows:—Forty regiments of the cannot be a forty of the sail strength of the sail streng

by the ex post facto test of consequences; now judging it by the lofties principles of international morality, and then by the most technical rules of the common law. Having done so he assures us that his invectives have been wring from him by a sense of duty; that he has long suppressed his feelings, and that it is but lately that our habilities have revealed themselves in their true enormaty. During the war and for some time thereafter it was impossible to state them. The mass of a mountain cannot be measured at its base. The observer must occupy a certain distance, and this rule of perspective is justly applicable to damages which are visat beyond precedent. Whether Mr. Sumner has succeeded in reacting a point of view from which he can see the question in its real proportions the world must now decide. To us he seems to have greatly weakened the case originally presented by Mr. Adams. Before that case is again considered it will need to be carrefully stripped of Mr. Sumner's passionate arguments in aggravation of damages. Thus limited, it will be entertained by the British government and people with a sincere desire to satisfy any legitimate demanis which can be established against us either in a Court of Equity or in a Court of Honor. be established against us either in a Court of Equity or in a Court of Honor. The London *Herald* of the same date devotes a

lowing extract the general tone of the article may be judged:—

We are glad to find that Mr. Summer rests his whole case on the supposed wrong done to the Union by this recognition of Southern beingerency, because ms argument in this particular is so untenable that even the most fanatical Northerner must see the hollowness of it. While the Americans are proposing to recognize the independence of Cuba, an island ruled by a Spanish governor and held by a Spanish array, in which an insurrection has broken out which is yet in its induce, they cavilat our government for having admitted as beligerents a people whose ports had been declared by the Northern President to be in a state of blockade, against whom he proceeded after the method and with all the courtesies of regular war, a people which maintained its separate government for the better part of four years, and brought into the field on army of half a unified of men. Instead of blaming us for the strictly legal and impartial position assumed by our government in this crises, the friends of the Union owe us thanks for not having recognized, as we well might have done, and as an influential ally invited us to do, the independence of the confederacy and the destruction of the Union.

The London Telegraph, after seriously thinking lowing extract the general tone of the article may

on the other, like that of which Mr. Sumner has just given us a specimen. The London Daily News again reviews the speech in these terms:-

given as a specimen.

The London Pally News again reviews the speech in these terms:—

There can be no doubt that the tendency of a speech like this, by a man of air, Summer's eminence, is of a nature to produce in certain circumstances a grave situation. At present nonning has been done the consequences of which it is not in President Grant's power to control. At the same time it is not too early to point out what must be the effect of declarations of this kind if they receive any sauction from those who are the official representatives of the United States towards this country. The character of a long train of argument which leads up to impossible demands is not neutralized by a few words of goodwill thrown in at the close, and the practical conclusions which flow from Mr. Summer's speech leave very intile room indeed for clusive sentiment. Our private letters from the United States inform us that by thougaiful Americans Mr. Summer's speech leave very intercontinuous and partisans. But by the general public his speech and that his preposterous occiring of consequential damage is repudiated even by his own constituents and partisans. But by the general public his speech has been received with unbounded entitusiasm. Mr. Summer's speech has been chiefly welcomed as a protest against the complaisant tone of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's English speeches, and the friendly attitude he so easily took up with reference to the most malignant enemies of his country.

We will not, however, indulge in conjectures. Mr. Motley will soon be here with authority to speak in General Grant's name, and we shall then may a least the satisfaction of dealing with a Minister whose words will express the mind of his country. The President is now at the height of his power. He has done nothing to foriet the confidence which he won in the field, and of which his election was so striking a manifestation. The people will go with him in whatever ourse he may lead, even if it should be one certain to entail great sacrifies and invoive the temporar

SPAIN.

Strength of the Army and Navy-The Carlist Movement-Montpensier Disheartened-Financial Condition-The War Department.

MADRID, April 20, 1869. complaint the other day that his tron-ctads were lying idle in the ports of Carthagena and Ferrol for want of sailors to man them. Action was taken in the matter instantly. The project of an act was made out, discussed, carried into the committee.

emissary of Don Carlos despatched to this country with money and provisions a most formidable body or men might be speedily raised to back hun in his views upon the throne; and there is a paragraph in one of the government papers that an agent has left Paris with money for that purpose, and that the government detectives are on the lookout for him. Don Carlos himself, with the aid of ans military coadjutors, is about to issue the most superintively liberal manifesto to the people of Spain. But whatever may be its declarations, Don Carlos is but a tool in the hands of the Jesuits—the neo-Catholics—and, therefore, can never have the allocked. ever may be its declarations, Don Carlos is but a tool in the hands of the Jesuits—the neo-Catholics— and, therefore, can never have the slightest intention of keeping any one part of them; and as the people are pretty well aware of his Jesuittent inclinations, his maniesto, when it appears, will not evoke either gratification or displeasure.

Spanish Treatment of the Cuban Insurrection.

[From the London Times, May 3.]

The Spaniards are doing in the colony what, before the revolution, they used to do at home. They are shooting and hauging, not, indeed, without provocation, but without mercy, and it is more than possible that in their unterstaining dealings with foreign sympathizers they may expose themselves to the interference of other governments. Of this risk also, however, they are apparently regardless. They argue from the broad fact that one of their dependencies is in insurrection and that it is their business to put the insurrection down. It is nobody's business, in their opinion, to inquire into their methods of proceeding.

From these rigorous principles they have derived considerable strength. Indeed, it seems probable from the latest intelligence that the rebellion is

ness, in their opinion, to inquire into their methods of proceeding.

From these rigorous principles they have derived considerable strength. Indeed, it seems probable from the latest intelligence that the rebellion is actually on the wane. There is no peace in Cuba, nor is there as yet quite a solitude; but General pulce, the Spanish commander in the island, is practically master of the country. The insurgents still maintain themselves in places, and will perhaps continue for some time to do so; out they are not making head against the government, and the rebellion, in default of foreign aid, most gradually die out. We published on Friday last an announcement that this aid is not likely to be forthcoming. The American government, it is said, will not interfere, unless provoked by attacks on American rights; and so the Cabaa maurrection will come to an end. At the same time it is well understood in Spain that the whole population of the island is disaffected to the core, and that the country can only be held by conquest, and perhaps on terms too coetly to be always acceptable. At present the Spaniards are fighting for a sentiment, but they fight in carnest. The same spirit which led them interly to Morocco and San Domingo, and which embroned them in a war with Coll, is now impelling them against Cuba. They are resolved that the colonists shall not assert their matependence; they are determined to pun down the rebellion and to keep their hold upon the island. Of whate to come alterwards they take little heed. Perakes the choans will accept reasonable terms of reconciliation; perhaps they will rebel again, with a better chance; probably, maded, some day or other the colony will be lost. But in the meantaine and for the present the Spaniards will not allow the Cubans that right of revolution which they have their way that they have their way they are stabbornly beet, and they will probably indeed them selves or permit them to choose their own hastilutions. On this assertion of their power they are stabbornly beet,

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

The following is a translation of the protocol recently signed by the Ministers of France and Bei

taxen between the French government and the Cabinet casets, the uncertained have drawn up the following pr

M. Frere-Orban states that objections on principle prevent the approval by the Bengian government of the treaties pro-

iette a plan drawn up in accordance with the views he has indicated.

At the Maryuis de Lavalette believes that the most favor.

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At the Maryuis de Found, not in the approval, pure and simple, of the conventions in question, but in new agreements for working, in whole or in part, the lines of the Great Luxemberg and the Li ge and Limburg companies, agreements which should contain full guarantees for the courtol, supérintendence and anthority, which incontestably belong to the Begiata government. Nevertheless, Mithe Marquis de Lavalette would be pleased to obtain the same resuit by the means suggested by M. Frere-Groban, and he declares that the Emperor's government, induced by sentiments of the sincereal cordinity towards Belgium, and solely desirous of affording to economical interests, and augested by the Belgian government will obtain the object that pointed out.

Therefore, M. Frere-Orban and M. the Marquis de Lavalette have for this purposs agreed to appoint a mixed commission, composed with the superior of these days from the date of signing the present protocol.

LAVALETTE.

Done at Paris, in duplicate, April 27, 1869.

Press Comments on the Latest Phase of the

Press Comments on the Latest Phase of the France-Belgian Affair.

The Paris Constitutionnel has the following:—
A simple reading will suffice to show that the protocol is not a solution, but only the preliminary to a settlement. The question, as we have alreacy observed, in spite of the contrary assertions of some organs of the press, is placed on commercial and technical grounds. Each of the two governments has explained its views—that of France being that has no predetermination as to the mode of the regulation, provided the object (that is to say, the safeguard of her economic interests) is attained. On the mixed commission falls the task of examining whether "the Belgian project would attain the idea which M. Frere-Orban had indicated." With confidence we await the result of this liquiry, which will be carried out with impartiality and without any foregone determination.

The Paris Temps expresses itself in these terms:—As an exposition of the situation, the protocol

The Paris Temps expresses itself in these terms:—
As an exposition of the situation, the protocol
cannot be charged with a want of precision, but
that is almost its only satisfactory characteristic,
indeed, the remark will be made that on the substance of the difference an accord between the two
governments is far from being established. Concessions have been made on both sides, but they refer
rather to the form than to the essence of the disoute.

The subjoined short passage is taken from the

A glance at this document is sufficient to convince any one that the Franco-Belgianquestion has not made a step for the last six weeks, and that the solution is scarcely more advanced than on the first day. If the present arrangement is not an abor-tion, it is at any rate a postponement.

RUSSIA.

Breaking Up of the Ice on the Neva. A communication from St. Petersburg, in the Nord of Brussels, says:-

A communication from St. Petersburg, in the Nora, of Brussels, says:—

The last sheet of ice which was attached to the right bank of the Nova, and which barred the river in front of the Winter Paiace, broke up on the evening of the 22d of April. The commander of the tortress, followed by a great number of boats belonging to the river police, the Yacht Club, the Custom House and the watermen, then crossed the stream to the unpertal residence to announce officially to his Majesty that the navigation was open. The roar of cannon spread the news throughout the city, and the river, lutherto so gloomy, was suddenly covered with a large number of small craft moving Joyously in every direction. Formerly the commander of the fortress presented to the Emperor on this occasion a cup lifted with water from the Neva, and the sovereign, after tasting the liquid, retarned the gobiet full of pieces of gold. At present a fixed sum, added to the functionary's salary, is substituted for that present.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Mustapha Edile Pacha, General of Division, has been nominated by the Sultan to the chief command of the Ottoman troops in Bosnia and the Herzégo-vina. He will reside, like his predecessors, at Sera-

Lord Loftus, the British Minister at Berlin, recently spent some days on a visit to Count Elsmarck, at Varzin; but the Count falled in his attempts to learn the probable intentions of the British Cabinet in the event of a war.

During the recent sensation caused in Florence by the discovery of the Mazzinian plot in Milan, numer-ous private telegrams were setzed by order of the Minister of the Interior, under the plea that the gov-ernment had every right to prevent the propagation of false news.

The cashier of the convent of Prémontres, established at Grimberghen (Belgium), near Vilvorde, has absconded with all the funds belonging to the institution. The Pope's Nuncio has gone to the spot to open an inquiry; the fugitive is supposed to have taken refuge in Holland.

In making excavations for the improvements of Madrid a singular discovery has been made near Porte de Fuencarrat. The ground at a depth of more than three teet and covering a surface of about forty feet was literally composed of carbonated human bodies, being the remains of the funeral piles of the old inquisition which was established upon this spot and where its victims were burned. There were also found many skulls, bones, &c., which have been carefully deposited in one of the cemetries of Madrid. A great number of instruments of torture were also found.

A commission sent, from Basilia to the context of the context of Madrid. A great number of instruments of torture were also found.

ries of marries. A great number of instruments of torture were also found.

A commission sent from Berlin has just marked out the line of the fortifications intended to defend the town of Kiel on the land side, and which works will be commenced immediately after the visit of the King of Prussia. The place will be surrounded by a wall and protected by four detached forts established on the heights. The imhabitants are uneasy at this measure, which, in changing the character of the town, exposes them to dangers without procuring them any advantages. The Prussians, however, proceed as if acting towards a conquered people. A large number of families have eff for the interior of the country, while most of the young men are going abroad in order to avoid entering the German armies. Tents and hurs are being prepared to receive laborers from Prussia for the execution of the works decided on.

CUBA

Cespedes as the True Leader-Hopes in the United States.

The following private letter from General Marmol. one of the leaders of the Cuban revolution, to Dr José Valiente, affords a reliable insight of the pro

one of the leaders of the Cuban revolution, to Dr. José Valiente, affords a reliable insight of the progress of the revolution and of public opinion in Cuba:—

Camp of the 14th February has been read with picasure. The generous and patriodic deed to which you so lightly refer. of having resigned your powers and authority in favor of Mr. José Morales Lemms, considering him your superior in tutelingsuce and instruction, is not only worthy of prass, but an evident proof that there already exist true republicans among the sons of Cuba. That generous deed will teach us never to changer our young republic for private ambuttons. It has a mensure in being able to make the first the manner of the sons of Cuba. This prevent is good lesson for us, and also on account of the mannered with General Carios Manuel de Cespedes, lie, on the contrary, is, in my opinion, the presiding genius of the revosition, its representative and the chief of the provisional government in and outside of the island. The success of our cause depends a great deal to-day in his name, and all of us that have any influence whatever should use it to ensure his prestige, for it is the prestige of our cause. This is my opinion dependence whatever should use it to ensure his prestige, for it is the prestige of our cause. This is my opinion of General Cespedes, although my delax essentially democratic, make me desire our government should receive a true republican form; for I think that after six months of revolution the people ought to begin to exercise, even though on a small scale, its sovereign rights, and I do not see why an assenbely of representatives could not be established in some central part of the island, having Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, for its previous of government means, makes it still greater, bearing in mad the good of our country, for the sake of which i will spare no sacrifice. The enemy is confident to the spanish government, makes us of which it will spare no sacrifice. The enemy is confident to the hold and the suit of the provisi

main your sincere friend,
DONATO DEL, MARNOL.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Extraordinary Power of Lopez in Para-guay-A Fighting Railroad Train-Affairs in Matto Grosso-Progress in the Argen-

BUENOS AYRES, March 27, 1869. At the latest advices from Paraguay the recon-noissance in force was a thing yet to be, but active preparations for it were carried on. Last week one of those incidents occurred that affected the alites in a most exciting manner. There is a bridge a few leagues out on the railroad, and the Paraguayans on their retreat destroyed it. A force was sent to re-pair it under the guard of a squadron of Brazilian cavally which was armed with lances. Lopez took two truck cars, placed on them two 40-pounders and a supply of ammunition, and boarding them up like baggage wagons and tacking them to a loco-motive they dashed in among the workmen and cavalry and did bloody work for a little while and

The cavalry could do but little at best, and before they could rally the train was gone, leaving, some say thirty, others sixty killed of the allies, and takunder arms, but the iron horse did not come up again. This was one of those unexpected visits so common with Lopez that, like those of the Arab, keep the enemy always on the alarm, but never

come when looked for.

The railroad from Asuncion to Villa Rica is undergoing repairs. A locomotive and cars were taken from Buenos Ayres, and as soon as the bridges are repaired it will be of great service in bringing pro-

visions for the army.

The Paraguayan Railroad has not an equal in the world for strength. An engineer who has worked upon it informed me that the ties are of a durable

The Paraguayan Railroad has not an equal in the world for strength. An engineer who has worked upon it informed me that the ties are of a durable wood, with an almost metailic hardness and weight. They are laid about two feet apart and are about one foot square. Upon these is laid on each side a similar continuous beam, on which the rails are laid and to which they are very firmly fastened. There is a solidity and evenness not surpassed in engineering. It was a public work, done pro bono publico, by men as happy if unpaid as any other way.

The mixed commission of three Brazilians, three Argentines, two Orientais, and, it is said, one Paraguayan, appointed to hear all conflicting claims and to settle all disputes, is giving great dissatisfaction to the Paraguayans, for all their goods are confiscated. Other parties now have a court, and they expect regularity and perhaps justice. The committee finds itself much annoyed by the article that limits its powers—requiring that the goods of all persons who took part in this war against the allies must be confiscated. This will of course disposses and impoverish every mative Paraguayan, or at least innety-nine hundredths of them. It was not a rebellion, but a foreign war, and as such it seems to many novel that all who have, through either fear or patriotism, aided their native land should lose their private possessions of every kind.

It is one of the wonders of Paraguay that the exact retreat of Lopez so long remains a mystery every time he moves. In spite of all declamation about their stavery to him they conceal and protect him as the bees do their queen. Since his removal from Pirabele no one knows his location, only it is believed to be urther away from Asuncion. General McMahon, the United States Minister, is with him, and yet no advices come from him at all. Not a word from the Minister for near five months. Does Lopez forbid his writing? Does he intercept the messages? Or does he send to the United States was steamer Wasp, is now at Asuncion, laving himportant

there, and one of the richest regions of the world is brooded over by the most abject poverty and thriftlessness.

The company organized in England to export from South America iat cattle is going on vigorously. They have five steamers, of 3,000 tons each, able to make the voyage in twenty-five days. They are going to carry bodily what so much skill has been expended in vain to carry curred.

The continual importation of gold into Buengs Ayres for the last five years has been the means of safety and of progress to both the government and the people. A lew days ago the British steamer Hipparcaus brought for the government £20,000. Various events, chiefly owing to the skilful statesmanship of President sarimento, have led to a great improvement in the European credit of this country, so that loans are piaced and stocks sold at a figure unprecedentedly high.

A direct contrast prevails at Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay. At present that city is suffering under a financial crisis, endangering banks and merchants and all. Various suspensions have occurred aiready and many more are feared. Monteviden business has never been so dell as now.

The rams that have been so extraordinary in early all parts of South America have also failen in Paraguay and have caused great suffering to the fugitive soldiers and the families that have sought shelter in the woods. Many have died from want and exposure.

The national government has made a contract for

sheller in the woods. And the accentract for and exposure.

The national government has made a contract for establishing a fine of telegraphs that will unite together Ruenos Ayres province with the three other nearest provinces, and so make a foundation for a net work for the republic. The influence of President work for the republic.

nearest provinces, and so make a formation for a net work for the republic. The influence of President Sarmiento's peaceful and progressive policy is making uself felt to the utmost bounds of the republic. The arts of industry are taking the place of those of war, and wealth is sought by new industries. A plan has been approved for the construction of docks and an artificial harbor for the city of Buenos Ayres. If completed it will make a good harbor in Buenos Ayres and will make us projectors rich. The supply of wheat from the last harvest is now believed to be sufficient for the country, and large shipments now on the way here from Culte will probably bring down the prices. Immense fields are preparing for wheat next year. The failure of less was not owing to the climate, but to a general storm in harvest time.

National bonds are still rising, having gone up four per cent in a week. Never were Argentane affairs more prosperous or more promising.

The War in Paraguay-Reported Arrival of General McMahon at Assuciou-Brazilian Finances-Liberal Agitation-Claim of Earl Rio Javenno, April 7, 1869.

The Comte d'Eu, like Malorook, has gone to the produced many as yet, and it is to be feared the prince will find the leaves clothed with a sufficient exposition of thorns to make the gather-ing of them an ungrateful task. In fact the Paragonayans are opening the game in a manner which must have disagreeably surprised Marshal Guilherme and the gainxy of "active" officers, Brazilians and Argentines, who are squabbling and growling whenever they are not asleep or play-ing the preuz cheraliers to the easy Paraguayan dames, who find smiles for everyone with pockets

memptied.
It true that there appears to be divergence and ill will between the Argentine and Brazilian forces, which prevent co-operation. The Brazilian army is also said to be still in a very lax state oldiscipline, owing to heavy losses in the December fights and to the exodus of its generals and higher officials. It is chiefly on account of this state of demoralization that it has been judged advisable to send the Comte is chiefly on account of this state of demoralization that it has been judged advisable to send the Comte d'Eu to take his command, notwinstanding the wish to avoid exciting suspicion among the Argentines and orientals by giving command to a member of the imperial family of library, but it was rightly judged that the prestige, which attacks among the officers, and give tresh spirit and patience to the soldiery. No doubt the prince will find a hard task before him to bring the troops and officers to a proper spirit, and to mobolize a in such a mather as to enable it to take the offeasive, for which purpose a large supply of horses is required; which will add no inconsiderable sum to the large amounts amassed by Erquiza during the Paraguayan war, and which must have contributed greatly to keeping him from heiping Lopez, who would probably have taken his horses and cattle without troubling himself about payment.

The new Brazilian actural has taken measures to cut away any sources of supply to Lopez by the rivers l'arana and l'araguay, to which purpose runboats forbid all vessels but Argentines to enter the typer Parama, and these are carefully escorted to their destination for fear they might miscake the Paraguayan side for their own. The mouth of the Paraguay is also, guarded, and vessels are placed at such rivers as might give ingress or egress. Even the vessels going to Maico Grosso are convoyed, and Asuncion is the only port to which merchant vessels are allowed to go in l'araguay.

An expedition started for the Manduvira on March 5, to cut out or desirey the six l'araguayan steamers up it, but nothing has come from it if it did go up. The l'araguay is extraordinarily ligh, when invots naval movements. So longh is it that the Argentine province of Entre titos has a large disaried covered deep with water.

General McMalon had arrived at Asoncion, but is said to be extremely reticent as to Paraguayan aitars. The fact of his visit to Asuncion is

gilian correspondence from Asuncion and La Plats make any mention of it. Capitain Kirsland of the wasp, being bailied by the reliasi of the allies to send on the despatches to General McMahon under a flag of truee or to give the bearer a safe conduct past the allied posts, had returned, it is said, to Buenos Ayres, after making a protest.

The Brazilian Minister of Finance has published the preliminary provisions of the new tarlif, which will take effect upon the 1st of July next. The schedules of duties have notifyed been published; but it is not likely there will be much alteration from the ruling one at present, although, in the usual it is not likely there will be much alteration from the ruling one at present, although, in the usual way of brazilian lazy logislation, a tiaw was passed in September, 1867, "author they seemed in the ruling one at present, although, in the usual way of brazilian alto the collection."

The distribution of and the collection."

The alteractionary credit of about \$11,000,000 has been granted by decree to the Ministry of War towards the expenses of the current financial year, the ordinary appropriations according to the Brazilian national bookkeeping, being the only ones voted in the estimates. This department is likely to absorb further rarge sums, as large remittances of munitions are taking place, and the purchase of horses locomotives, &c., for the campaign will cost heavily.

The first half-year's interest on the gold bond issue fell due upon the list of April and was paid in Brazilian gold, for which purpose about 920,00 mireis of Brazilian gold, con which purpose about 920,00 mireis of Brazilian gold connage had been specially prepared, notwithstanding that sovereigns and to regain their power in the State. Although the right to hold political meetings is not forbidden by the constitution or by law, it was in practive very rarely resorted to, so that the libera's are almost breaking new gloudent of the temptre, and the present land of the party and of the liberal organ con

Epitome of New Brazilian Tariff.

Epiteme of New Brazilian Tariff.

ARTIGLE 1. All foreign goods, except those excepted by article 4, are, when intended for consumption in the country, subject to the duties set forth in the custom house tariff (schedule A).

ART. 2. Besides the above duties, five per cent of additional duties shall be levied, until the end of the financial year 1869-70, on all goods entered for consumption, except on those of schedule B, whose additional duty shall be two per cent; on those exempted in article 4, and on those of schedule C.

ART. 3. This will into teffect the legal abatement made at Albuquerque on the goods of schedule D, intended for consumption. In case the goods go another province the abatement must be paid tack on penalty of doubled rate.

The Revolution in the West-Movements of the Insurgents—Effect of the Romoval of General Rosocrans. Mazatlan, April 20, 1869.

MAZATIAN, April 20, 1899.

The revolutionary sympathizers here are in very high spirits over the reported defeat of Parra and forces by Palacio. These sympathizers are numerous, but as yet keep quiet. The government has received no official information of the battle fought, but on the strength of the report immediately or cared a government force of 300 strong to the force. but on the strength of the report immediately ordered a cavalry force of 300 strong to the front. Parra, commanding the national troops, captured seven of Palacio's pickets and had them instantly shot. This species of cruelty is very common all over the country. The revolutionists continue failing back thwards the mountains, taking up such position that they can quickly change the theatre of war to either of the States of Sonora, Chihuahua or Sinaloa, as may be convenient for them. Falacio and his followers are cagerly waiting for ex-Governor Vega, in whose favor they pronounced. He has not yet made his appearance, and so far has been a myth.

has not yet made as appearance been a myth.

During the late running fight at Rosario between the government troops and revolutionists one of three foreigners killed was an American citizen, named Julius overcott, a German. Another American citizen, named Wolfskein, has been fined and imprisoned at Copaia for not contributing to religious festivat. Full satisfaction has been given for the outrage.

gious festival. Function of Sonora, the outrage, the Governor Pesquiera, of Sonora, Governor Pesquiera, of Sonora, and Sonora, Governor Pesquiera, of Sonora, with a strong cavalry escort, has arrived at Guaymas. His arrival is to operate in the interests of the State government on account of federal overbearance,
Mexican authorities here credit the report that General Rosecrans has been removed and that an open and avowed annexationist is to fill his piace. The press here is very gloomy on the subject.

News from the interior of the republic consists in revolutions, kidnappings, robbings and highway exploits. The robbers are masters of the public reads at several points. expirits. The Fotogra are masters of the public roads at several points. Secanship Montana, Captain Porter, sailed to-day for San Francisco, carrying seventy-five passengers and \$99,000 in specie.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Increase of Sugar Product-An Opening for Office-Seekers-Annexation Feeling-Hon-duras Railroad. BELIZE Honduras, May 3, 1869.

The dry weather has been favorable to our sugar makers, and well they have improved their opporprevious one, while there is six to eight weeks, more gruding weather; and, what is better than all, our sugar is bringing six dollars per owt. in gold as fast as made. This is very encouraging. Two new large estates have to take off their first crops this year-Caladenue, it New River, and Seven Hills, at the Souther. They will, as a beginning, make over 200 tons of sugar and each year hereafter from 1,000 to 1,500 tons each. They have been laid out on the most improved plans,

will, as a beginning, make over 200 tons of sugar, and each year hereafter from 1,600 to 1,500 tons each. They have been laid out on the most improved plans, and have their machinery of the best and most powerful kinds. On the 1st instant the estates of Gegaien Baseam, Eausius and Refem, the property of the late Andrea Mattu, were sold at public auction. They were bought in by the weathy houses of Messrs, Young, Toledo & Co., and Whilam Gould & Co. who, it is expected, will hereafter prosecute sugar making with great vigor. Several sugar estates have lately been sold to persons who have been attracted here from the Southern States and elsewhere by the ricaness of our soil and the astomshing yield of sugar from an acre of cames, which has been found, by actual test, to be more than double of the product of the best lands of Louisians. The only drawback that can be maned in this colony to sugar production is labor. Labor is scarce and the wages are high for the amount of work performed.

The death of Mr. Hodge and Mr. Savery leaves two vacancies in the Legislative Assembly. Writs for new elections have been issued, and no candidates have been found willing to serve their country now, as the pay is not over live doilars a day and the sessions never over three hours each day. Perhaps some of the desappointed candidates for Grant's flavors might be simpled down here where offices go a begging. Send us a cargo of office-seekers, for our people have too mach work of their own to dand will not or do not aspire to public honors. One of the gentlemen who lately enigrated from the Southern States, on being asked to become a member of the Assembly, said—"No; in a few years the Yankees will annex Mexico and drive John Bull off the Conlinest of America," Last week the matter was bronched in the Legislative Assembly, when one of 1st most infinential members said—"I would to God it could be so; it would be the test thing on earth for the colony; it this colony belonged to the United States heast heave for hear of the prowad wa